

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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HERALD REPORTS ON CURRENT, IMPENDING STRIKES

PY010105 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 31 Aug 83 p 11

[Text] Strikes and threats of strikes continued nationwide yesterday with court workers beginning a 48-hour strike, railway workers ratifying their sabotage for later this week, more teacher unions joining the strike called for by the Argentine Teachers Union for tomorrow and telephone workers threatening a work-to-rule also starting tomorrow if their demands for better wages are not met.

Nearly 35,000 court workers throughout the country began a 48-hour strike yesterday to back a demand for better wages as well as the reinstatement of legislation ruling that court workers receive the same percentage of pay increases as magistrates and other court officials. This is the third strike court workers have staged this month and the 17th since last October.

River signalmen as well as workers on dredges began a 48-hour strike yesterday, with all activities grinding to a halt at ports and seaways, union leaders reported. Workers in the areas affected by the floods also joined the strike, the National Union of Civilian Workers (UPCN) said.

Railway workers emphasized their intention to carry out a 24-hour strike tomorrow or Friday in demand of a minimum wage of \$a 2,500 and an emergency advance of \$a 1,000 with August salaries. The "day and length" of the strike will be announced later today.

Telephone workers will carry out two-hour stoppages per shift as from tomorrow. The Argentine Federation of Telephone Workers yesterday sent a telegram to the Public Works Minister Conrado Bauer requesting a prompt answer to wage demands. They have been working to rule since a 24-hour strike on August 12.

Police personnel in Santa Fe Province announced yesterday they will keep to their barracks between 7 am and midnight today to back their demands for better wages. During the five-hour period no activities will be carried out, they said.

State workers in Chaco Province said they will begin a three-day strike today if they do not receive a satisfactory reply to their salary demands, they said. They are seeking a minimum wage of \$a 1,500.

The Argentine Confederation of Teachers (CTERA) last night repeated a demand for a basic wage of \$a 2,500, while two more teacher unions announced their intention to participate in a strike called by CTERA for tomorrow. They are the Association of Technical Educators (AMET) and the Tucuman Provincial Teachers Union (ATEP).

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PACKAGE RAISES MINIMUM WAGE

PY312235 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 31 Aug 83 pp 1, 20

[Text] The government yesterday decided on a minimum wage of \$a 1,600 as from September 1 while a wage bonus of \$a 400 is to be paid on September 10 and October 10. These payments will not be repeated after October, the government emphasized.

These increases were the result of a four-hour multisector meeting, which produced a package of eleven measures as follows:

- The abovementioned \$a 800 wage bonus, payable in two \$a 400 instalments in September and October.
- This sum will be considered a bonus for accountancy purposes and may be waived either "by the express act of the executive power or with the agreement of both parties (i.e. employer and employee)".
- Family allowances will go up from \$a10 to \$a50 for a spouse, from \$a60 to \$a100 for each child, plus a lump sum allowance of \$a200 (previously \$a120) for families with more than two children.
- Payment is to be adjusted in accordance with Decree 439 (i.e. automatically tied to the cost of living).
- Increases in the prices of the following public services will be suspended as from September 1: electricity, gas and water.
- The minimum wage will be increased to \$a1,600 (as mentioned above) with provisions for index-linking.
- Prices are to be regulated within the limits already set including the suspension of major increases in the period from September 16 to October 15.
- Stricter price inspection is to be introduced for goods and products destined for family consumption.
- VAT (value-added tax) on the aforementioned goods and products is to be reduced from 20 percent to 18 percent with VAT on food and medicine falling from 8 percent to 5 percent.
- The unemployed will continue to be eligible for the benefits of social insurance schemes until January 30.
- The financing system contained in Central Bank regulation rc293 will continue until the end of the calendar year.

The multisector meeting was chaired by Interior Minister General Llamil Reston and included five ministers responsible for economic and social affairs, eight trade ministers (four from each CGT union grouping), five industrialists and two bishops. Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe, who yesterday met a delegation from the International Monetary Fund, was reported to be worried about the potential inflationary impact of the new measures.

KELLY NAMES KIDNAPPERS, IMPLICATES MASONS

PY010110 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 31 Aug 83 p 11

[Excerpts] Guillermo Patricio Kelly said yesterday that the people who abducted him last week released him near the northern Buenos Aires district of Ingeniero Maschwitz after proposing a deal whereby the nationalist leader should cease making revelations on illegal activities, and suggesting that he say he had escaped his captors by jumping out of the car.

At a press conference yesterday, the nationalist leader also said that Anibal Gordon, whom he identified in police file photos on Monday, had directed his abduction dressed as an Army colonel, and that another one of his captors was Eduardo Enciso, alias "Pino", whom he said is married to the daughter of retired General Otto Paladino, director of the downtown Magister private detective agency and former head of state intelligence.

Kelly said that during his captivity in a house in Rosario, Gordon told him he would become a victim of one of the 1,300 members of the Propaganda-Due Masonic Lodge should he fail to fulfil the agreement not to talk.

Judge Lucio Somoza, who is leading a probe into Kelly's abduction, said yesterday that he had ordered the arrest of Gordon on the basis of Kelly's testimony.

An X-ray of Kelly's skull was taken yesterday on Somoza's order, in order to determine the seriousness of the blows he had received during the abduction. Somoza said in press statements that "in principle" he had dismissed Kelly's kidnapping had been a "self-abduction."

Kelly said there is a 1,300-strong "gang force" who make up "a superstructure that operates above institutions," adding that the 12 to 14-strong group that abducted him has "often rented out its services to many union 'gangsters'," among which there are some "linked to Massera and other linked to Lorenzo (Miguel, secretary general of the Metal Workers Union)".

Kelly pointed out his belief that "it is our beloved Armed Forces who must put an end to all of these mercenaries who are sometimes hired by the hour, even abroad."

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST CALLS FOR POLITICAL COALITION

PY312146 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Aug pp 1, 4 First Section

[Column by J. Iglesias Rouco: "The Last Chance"]

[Excerpt] The most remarkable part of the episode involving Mr Kelly last Wednesday was not his kidnapping but his reappearance alive. Disappearances cause no surprise in Argentina, but reappearances do, and this is the yardstick of our national deterioration. In that regard, it can be said that what happened was an auspicious sign for "institutionalization."

However, the same thing cannot be said about the triumph of Herminio Iglesias in Buenos Aires Province where the Peronist "doctrine" and rituals have served for little more than to lock in the course of Argentine history for the last several decades. The Iglesias "machine" now dominates a zone containing half the country's human and economic resources. Moreover, that "machine" appears to be connected with one of the military and police sectors which has been heavily saddled with the burden of defense of the "process" in the recent past. These circumstances put the "machine" in a position to compete with the organization of Lorenzo Miguel (and also with important military connections) precisely at a time when the scarcity of resources makes a clash almost inevitable. And as though that were not enough, Iglesias and Miguel, who are today the two politically most powerful men in the Peronist movement, are determined to repeat, each in his own way, the 1974 experience with the "unionist fatherland." At least, this is what Miguel let be understood during his last meeting with Mr Triaca; and this is also what Mr Iglesias has told us on several occasions. Thus, at a time when no one exactly knows how to save one fatherland, we already have two fatherlands in dispute.

Perhaps the Alfonsin people have rejoiced over the Iglesias victory, because this will take 300,000 to 500,000 votes away from Peronism on 30 October, according to estimates by official, independent experts. It is also likely that those subtracted votes will increase to 1 or even 1.5 million if Mrs Peron should show up in Buenos Aires before the Peronist congress is held. But the existence of two rival "unionist fatherlands," which are occasionally united to struggle against a possible "radical" government, -- which is detested by the current military commanders, and feared by most of their likely successors, -- added to the financial straits, industrial recession, real social tensions, and international isolation, will make a "radical" government impossible, and will accelerate the process of national disintegration.

Setting programs and personalities apart, the effects of a "radical" victory at the polls would be even more damaging, possibly catastrophic, than a victory of Peronism would be -- and the effects would be faster.

In short, the disaster of the "unionist fatherland" and the dispute between its two different promoters, Iglesias and Miguel, would be compounded by another element of discord; that is, none of the two Peronist "machines" would allow, for simple reasons of survival, the coming to power of a government that would restrict them.

For instance, one has only to consider that "social works" in this country mobilize from \$1.5 to \$1.7 billion per year, without counting fees for affiliating with unions or for retirement funds. Such a gigantic financial enterprise under the direct and exclusive control of the labor unions is not only an object of interest but a source of power, a power that, we repeat, is to be added to that of military areas and intelligence services which are the natural allies of the labor oligarchy.

Therefore, Argentina today faces a very difficult electoral alternative: the victory of a divided party united to a military group which is also in a process of division, or the victory of another party which has no connections with the ruling system and is thus deprived of the instruments available to its adversaries to dominate the system. In addition, these prospects exist in an environment of an unprecedented national debacle. For one reason or another, in addition to the real problems, either alternative may lead to disintegration and probably to an armed confrontation.

In view of such prospects, the only valid alternative is a coalition on the basis of a basic consensual program of national emergency, with the primary aim of creating a political force strong enough to subdue the fragments of the "unionist fatherland" and their military allies. The military commanders who still retain a measure of good sense and independence regarding the "unionist fatherlands" and the public industrial sector should now throw all the weight of their influence in favor of such a government, of such a power.

JUSTICIALIST PARTY CONFIRMS GUBERNATORIAL SLATE

PY312118 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0950 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Aug (TELAM) -- The Justicialist Party has finally confirmed the Herminio Iglesias-Carmelo Amerise ticket for governor and vice governor for Buenos Aires Province after a lengthy meeting held by the higher echelons of the party at the headquarters of the Metalworkers Union (UOM) in this capital.

The Justicialist Party's summit at the UOM headquarters ended today after 0230. During the meeting, Lorenzo Miguel, head of the 62 Organizations; Deolindo Bittel, first vice president of the party; Antonio Cafiero supporters Jorge Donofrio and Ball Lima; union leader Rodolfo Ponce; and Herminio Iglesias discussed the possibility of reaching an agreement. According to Lorenzo Miguel's statements at the end of the meeting, the main objective of the agreement is to pacify the situation.

ITALIAN MAGAZINE ON JUNTA'S MILITARY PURCHASES

PY301339 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1450 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (DYN) -- It was learned here today that, from 1977 to 1982, Argentina purchased a considerable quantity of weapons and military equipment, thus becoming, along with Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela, a Latin American country which spent more money in that sector. According to estimates, the amount spent exceeded \$2 billion.

This report was released by Luciano Tanto, Radio la Plata correspondent to Rome, who gathered these data from the weekly economic magazine IL MONDO, which is published in the Italian capital, and whose latest issue carries a detailed report on arms traffic throughout the world.

According to IL MONDO, in 1977 Argentina purchased from France and the United States 7 Mirage III planes and 16 7-34 training planes; the following year it purchased 2 A69 frigates, 40 AMX-13 tanks, and 12 Puma helicopters from the French authorities.

The magazine added that in 1978, the Argentine Government purchased from France 3 Bell 2-12 helicopters, 6 Chinook 47 helicopters, 2 KC-130 fuel tankers, 2 UH-1H helicopters, and 110 M-113 transport vehicles.

Moreover, during the same year, Argentina imported 120 Kurassier tanks from Austria, 6 frigates from the FRG, and 26 Dagger bombers from Israel (the Hebrew version of the French Mirage 5).

IL MONDO also reported that in 1980 Argentina purchased 14 Super-Etendard bombers, 3 G-222 transport planes, and 18 MB-339 training planes.

The magazine said that in 1981, the Argentine Government purchased 10 Roland anti-aircraft missiles, 9 Puma helicopters, and 12 Panhard-ERC 901 tanks from France, and 57 tanks from Austria.

In 1982, this impressive list was increased with the purchase of 8 more Super-Etendard bombers from France, 65 Sherman M-4 tanks from the United States, and 9 A-109 helicopters from Italy.

Finally, the report added that expenditures for these weapons are cited only partially, due to the difficulties in obtaining that kind of information, but even this partial accounting amounts to more than \$2 billion.

The Italian magazine, which cites data from the International Institute for Strategic Studies headquartered in London, concludes by saying that the sales of weapons to Argentina are generally carried out through clandestine channels.

TRANSPORT MINISTER DEFERS RESIGNATION QUESTION

PY010304 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpt] President Hernan Siles Zuazo is the only person who can deal with the problem of a possible resignation by the minister of transport and communications. These remarks were made by Minister Hernando Poppe Martinez himself. With regard to the call for his resignation by members of the Departmental Labor Federation, the minister said:

[Begin Poppe recording] A committee is now in charge of studying transportation fares, a review of which is being carried out at the president's orders. I reported this to those attending the meeting. With regard to my resignation, this is a problem falling under the president's jurisdiction, because he is the one who appoints ministers. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC LABOR UNREST

Lechin on Co-Government, Economy

PY311850 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, will reject the government's new proposal to set up a committee to study the implementation of a labor-Democratic and Popular Unity cogovernment as a result of the latest national meeting of labor leaders.

This morning President Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration sent the COB a letter inviting it to resume a dialogue aimed at giving the workers participation in government decisionmaking.

COB head Juan Lechin Qquendo says his organization has tied its participation in the government to the implementation of an emergency economic plan which was turned down by the president. Thus, all government attempts to bring the workers into the government are futile. The workers will definitely not participate in the government despite the UDP's efforts to share with them decisionmaking responsibilities.

[Begin Lechin recording] The national meeting of COB leaders has rejected the participation of our organization in this committee. It was the correct response, because the initial objective of this committee was to discuss COB's economic emergency plan which the government has not discussed during the initial meetings. Therefore, the national meeting has decided that there is no point in participating in this committee. The COB executive committee can hardly change the decisions reached at national meetings, just as the national meetings cannot change the decisions of a workers congress, and the congress in turn cannot change the decisions of the rank and file. [end recording]

Miners Block Roads

PY312030 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] According to Severino Heredia, president of the Federation of Bolivian Miners Cooperatives, workers have started to block roads in rural areas and in the La Paz District. Heredia said that this step was taken in response to the government's blatant delaying tactics with regard to the workers' requests and demands.

[Begin Heredia recording] The decision to block roads and stage a hunger strike was made during an emergency meeting of leaders of departmental and national federations of miners cooperatives. Thus, the roads are already being blocked, as is the case on the Cochabamba-Oruro highway, and the one that links Oruro and Potosí. Several roads in La Paz are also being blocked. The hunger strike which has been announced started at 0000 today. In Uyuni, our comrades are almost ready to begin the hunger strike and are getting geared up to block roads. [end recording]

MIR Workers Oppose Committee

PY311856 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Antonio Aranibar Arancibia has resigned from the national executive committee of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, according to a communique released to various news media. The reason for his resignation appears to be recent harsh criticisms directed at him.

The communique delivered to news media states that Antonio Aranibar Arancibia opposes the inclusion of a workers representative in the MIR executive committee. Aranibar Arancibia, together with Oscar Eid Franco and Jaime Paz Zamora, comprise the current MIR executive committee.

According to the communique, sources close to the workers sector have released the news on Aranibar Arancibia's resignation and pointed out that this step was taken after the delegates who represent this sector of this party harshly criticized him, Paz Zamora, and Eid Franco for incorrect management of party affairs and for having caused a schism with the other parties of the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, by making uncalled for demands aimed only at gaining access to more positions of power within the executive branch.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS SALE — Bolivia will strengthen its foreign currency reserves as a result of the \$95 million sale of natural gas to Argentina. Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado, who reached an agreement with Argentine officials on the sale, reported that the first Argentine payment for \$60 million will take place within 10 days. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Aug 83 PY]

REACTIONS IN SANTIAGO TO URZUA ASSASSINATION

Junta Repudiates Attack

PY311330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The government junta has stated that the attack against the Santiago intendant will not change national objectives. Moreover, through a statement, it repudiated the terrorist attack. The statement, which was issued through the government public relations department, notes: In view of the cowardly attack against the metropolitan area intendant, General Carol Urzua -- may he rest in peace -- in which his driver Second Corporal (Jose Aguayo Franco) and his escort First Corporal (Carlos Rivers Dechirelli) were also killed, the government junta hereby categorically repudiates all violence.

It adds that the objective of this violence is to hinder the task that the government has undertaken, a task which has the support of different national sectors. But it asserts that neither this incident nor any other will change those objectives aspired by the great majority of Chileans.

People's Militia Claims Credit

PY311343 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] According to the newspaper EL MERCURIO, a self-styled Miguel Enriquez commando, belonging to the Joint Guerrilla People's Resistance Militia [Milicias Conjuntas de la Resistencia Popular] has assumed responsibility for the cowardly assassination of the metropolitan area intendant. EL MERCURIO reports that after an anonymous phone call, a communique was found underneath a sink in one of the restrooms of the Boulevard Restaurant located in Santiago.

PDC's Gabriel Valdes Comments

PY311355 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Gabriel Valdes has urged all Chileans to arrive at a consensus in a peaceful and orderly manner in order to end the political violence affecting the country. The Christian Democratic leader learned about the assassination of the Santiago metropolitan area intendant in Puerto Montt.

Gabriel Valdes noted that he wished all violence would end and that the enforcement of the law would end such incidents, which have shocked all Chileans. The Christian Democratic leader also expressed his sympathies to General Urzua's relatives and the Chilean Army.

MIR Releases Communique

PY311620 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 31 Aug (AFP) -- A communique signed by the underground Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, has indicated the General Carol Urzua's murder on Tuesday in Santiago "is in revenge for the civilians killed during recent days of national protest against the military government." The MIR advocates armed struggle against President Augusto Pinochet's regime.

In the past, this organization has claimed responsibility for the killing of police officers, shooting at Armed Forces barracks, sabotage and arson, attacks on vehicles, bank and payroll robberies, the machinegunning of a colonel of the Army intelligence service, and the aborted attempt to set up rural guerrillas in the south of the country.

The communique describing the attack on Gen Urzua was left in a restaurant. It was published by the newspapers and broadcast over the radio. It states that Gen Urzua had frequently harmed the Chilean people as the military intendant of Santiago.

The communique says: "We warn that today's execution is the first retaliation against the murderers who during the days of national protest massacred approximately 50 workers, unemployed persons, women, youths, and children."

The MIR statement notes that no crime against the people will go unpunished. The people have the legitimate right to resort to violence to combat crime, theft, and the usurpation of the people's rights.

The communique adds that the deadly attack against Gen Urzua and his two guards, who also died in the shooting, was carried out by the Miguel Enriquez commando of the "people's resistance militia and guerrilla forces national command."

Miguel Enriquez, one of the leaders who founded the MIR 2 decades ago, died a few years ago in a clash with the secret police of President Pinochet's military government.

Press Reports on Attack

PY311659 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1531 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 31 Aug (EFE) -- Today Chilean dailies reported various arrests in connection with the attack in which General Carol Urzua, retired, military intendant of Santiago, was killed yesterday. Meanwhile, police investigations aimed at solving the case are continuing.

The morning daily LA TERCERA DE LA HORA reported that the police have identified the woman who took part in the attack as a "well-known member of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]" while EL MERCURIO reported the arrest of "five prominent members of extremist organizations." However, the morning press, which gave broad coverage to all these developments, interviews with eyewitnesses, and the reactions that the event has elicited, provides little information from police sources.

LA TERCERA DE LA HORA claims that the woman who participated in the commando group which murdered Urzua and his two aides is a well-known activist of the MIR, but her name is being withheld.

According to LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, it has been confirmed that the perpetrators of the attack used 9 mm "P-25" submachineguns made in Czechoslovakia, and French automatic rifles. LA TERCERA DE LA HORA also reported that according to one of the witnesses, the woman was carrying two cartridge belts crisscrossing her chest and that she continued shooting the general even after he no longer moved.

It has been deduced from preliminary investigations that both the general's driver and his bodyguard tried to use their weapons and managed to leave the car, and that the general himself managed to draw his gun but did not get a chance to use it.

Police To Protect Opposition Leaders

PY312015 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] It has been learned that the government has reportedly offered police protection to well-known opposition leaders, specifically to members of the Democratic Alliance [AD] and of the PRODEN [Project for National Development]. The same offer has also been made to church officials.

According to a high-ranking government source, the object of this offer is to prevent terrorist attacks such as the one that was perpetrated yesterday against the Santiago intendant and his guards. The same source added that terrorism is striving to undermine the institutional path aimed at achieving full democracy and to physically harass government and opposition sectors. But, the source added, the terrorists will never be able to achieve this objective. According to the same source, the parties involved have already accepted the government's proposal.

Officials Deny Suspects Held

PY010344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0247 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 31 Aug (EFE) -- Today Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, commander of the Navy and member of the military junta, said that international communism is trying to destroy the policies which the Chilean Government is wisely implementing.

At the conclusion of the funeral of the assassinated Santiago intendant, General Carol Urzua, Merino reaffirmed that dialogue will continue and that the government "continues with its established policies."

Acting Interior Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata also denied that anyone has been detained as a result of the investigations of the attack on the intendent and his two Army escorts.

Marquez said that he met with General Humberto Gordon, director of the National Intelligence Center (CNI), who is coordinating the investigations. He added that "there are various leads but there is still nothing that can be reported."

Asked about the possible identity of the attackers as members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Marquez de la Plata said: "I do not have anything to say. As long as there is no official information, I am not going to give you any inaccurate reports."

BRIEFS

COPPER EXPORTS INCREASE -- Copper exports have experienced an increase of 5 percent during the first 6 months of this year, compared to the same period in 1982. The Central Bank has reported that copper exports increased to \$905.3 million between January and June this year. The Central Bank added that this increase will be maintained due to the increase in prices. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Aug 83 PY]

NEW HOUSING UNITS -- Housing Minister Modesto Collado has reported that the Housing Ministry will build a total of 36,000 housing units during 1983. This housing program will employ approximately 60,000 persons. The housing minister reported that 9,000 housing units have already been built during the first 6 months of the year. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Aug 83 PY]

U.S. ENVOY, FMLN REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVE FOR TALKS

PA010057 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy for Central America, has just arrived at Narino Palace, where he will hold a dialogue with Mario Aguinada Carranza, member of the FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission.

FMLN-FDR Proposes New Government

PA311401 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Salvadoran guerrilla movement has unexpectedly proposed the creation of a new government in El Slavador in which it would participate. The FMLN-FDR also charged that the United States has not shown its willingness to participate in political negotiations, and stressed that the guerrillas are winning the war.

Mario Aguinada, foremost representative of the Salvadoran FMLN fighting fronts, made this statement upon his arrival here to meet with President Belisario Betancur, who will also meet with U.S. special envoy Richard Stone.

According to Aguinada, he is here to inform President Betancur about yesterday's talks with Stone in San Jose, Costa Rica. He described this new dialogue as interesting, and noted that they covered every possible issue in an open agenda, leaving open the possibility for further meetings.

The FMLN-FDR spokesman told this station that the United States is participating in peace talks now because the guerrilla movement is winning the war, and that the FMLN-FDR is a group that must be taken into consideration if peace is to be achieved in El Salvador.

Asked about his view of the guerrilla fronts participating in a new government without first ending the armed struggle, Aguinada said that one does not nullify the other. He said that FMLN-FDR has proposed the creation of a new government in an effort to find new alternatives for peace.

The FMLN-FDR has categorically rejected the elections that are scheduled for next year, describing them as a farce in which they will not participate.

Aguinada will meet with President Betancur today to tell him about the peace efforts and the talks with Stone, with whom he assessed various approaches to the issue yesterday in Costa Rica.

Anguinada added that the guerrilla fronts will not participate in elections as long as the necessary political conditions for such participation do not exist. He emphasized that when the elections are held it will once again be proven that they are a rightwing scheme, for only the rightists will benefit, while the people's interests will once again be made a mockery.

Stone held talks yesterday with Guillermo Ungo, Ruben Zamora, and Aguinada, who is now in Bogota at the invitation of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. Stone and Aguinada will meet with Betancur at Narino Palace today.

The Salvadoran elections were originally scheduled for late this year, but they have been postponed indefinitely because the Central Electroal Council could not guarantee that they would be clean.

Stone Said 'Irritated' by FMLN-FDR

PA011306 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Sep 83

[By Raul Gutierrez]

[Text] Bogota -- Richard Stone, the U.S. ambassador for peace in Central America, has suggested to the Salvadoran opposition members that they moderate their public statements so as to give the Contadora Group and his country's government a chance to achieve peace in the area.

In an (?irate) response to statements made by Salvadoran guerrilla spokesmen in San Salvador -- which caused him to look visibly irritated on his arrival in Bogota -- Mr Stone said that in compliance with advice from President Betancur, which is valid for all parties involved, statements must be moderated because publicity is not worth as much as peace. Therefore, he said, I will start by refusing to say bad things about some people who are making statements that are too rigid.

President Betancur said last night at the end of his meeting with Ambassador Stone at Narino Palace that peace in Central America concerns not only Central Americans but all of the Americas and, of course, the world. The Colombian president received a detailed report on the talks that he had arranged with spokesmen for the Salvadoran guerrilla fronts, which took place in San Jose on Tuesday. We are all working to seek peace in Central America within the spirit and philosophy of the Contadora Group, President Betancur stressed, adding: From this standpoint, we, the four Contadora presidents, are always open and receptive to anything that may lead to the peace we seek.

REPORTAGE ON KIDNAPPINGS, VIOLENT DEATHS

Relative of President's Secretary Kidnapped

PA010206 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Report by Juan B. Catano]

[Text] Medellin -- Eduardo Ospina Rodriguez, a 22-year-old student, cousin of the president's private secretary, was kidnapped in Uraba this afternoon. Ospina was intercepted by a group of 12 armed men who threatened to kill him if he tried to escape, and forced him to accompany them into the mountainous region of Apartado. Ospina was at (La Suerte) farm, owned by his father, Ignacio Ospina Hernandez, when the kidnappers emerged from nearby woods, [words indistinct] and left in a hurry. There are still no clues as to who the kidnappers are, which group they belong to, or what motives lie behind their action, since they have not yet made contact with Ospina's relatives or demanded a ransom in exchange for his release.

Medellin Security Chief Killed

PA312158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1454 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Medellin, 31 Aug (EFE) -- Ramiro Pedraza Pelaez, chief of the Medellin city security department, was murdered today in that city by a group of guerrillas, according to official report. Pedraza was hit several times when his car was machine-gunned. His driver, Felix Gomez, was seriously injured.

Medellin police have said that the security chief was attacked by persons presumed to be People's Liberation Army (EPL) militants as he was leaving his home to go to his office, located only five blocks away.

Medellin Mayor Juan Felipe Gaviria condemned the official's murder and asked citizens to help identify the murderers, who fled in a vehicle in an unknown direction. The city's secret services are carrying out a joint action in Medellin to try to locate the guerrilla group.

FARC Commander Killed

PA010350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bogota, 31 Aug (EFE) -- The Colombian Defense Ministry today reported that a guerrilla leader was killed and another was detained by military patrols in the country's northern and southern regions.

According to the official communique, the commander of the "19th Front" of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), known as "Alfredo," was killed during a clash with the Army in the Sierra Nevada area of Santa Marta Department.

Military authorities indicated that the rebel leader arrived in Sierra Nevada accompanied by a group of guerrillas at the beginning of this year, after fleeing from government troops in the eastern flatlands.

The Colombian Army seized automatic weapons and revolutionary propaganda in the possession of the dead guerrilla commander.

In addition, members of the regular Colombian Army detained Dario Calderon, leader of a People's Liberation Army (EPL) front, on the outskirts of Puerto Libertador municipality, south of Colombia. Calderon was captured while recruiting young men from Caqueta Department. In his possession were found arms, ammunition, and propaganda material regarding the guerrilla movement.

Two Peasants Murdered

PA300336 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Bucaramanga -- Two peasants were shot to death today, presumably by members of Death to Kidnappers death squad. The victims were identified as [words indistinct] of 27 and 39 years of age. The killing took place in La Fortuna Corregimiento, 20 km from Barrancabermeja.

The police in Bucaramanga said the killers claimed they were members of the Death to Kidnappers Movement. The peasants were murdered in cold blood before their family and friends.

Over 700 Deaths in Medellin

PA312001 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Aug 83 pp 1-a, 8-a

[Excerpts] Medellin, 25 Aug -- Medellin Mayor Juan Felipe Gaviria Gutierrez, commenting on violent incidents that have taken place in the city in the last few days, including the murder of a young student who was blown up with explosives after being tied to a post, said that he does not understand "what more a society needs to be moved."

The Metropolitan Statistics Department, meanwhile, released figures indicating that 794 people died under violent circumstances in Medellin in the January-June 1983 period. Most of these violent deaths --442-- took place in the northeastern sector and in the poorer sectors of downtown Medellin.

EL SALVADOR'S CHAVEZ MENA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Discusses Area Problems

PA311651 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, who was here on a 2-day official visit, has expressed the need to seek a peaceful solution to the Central American problem. He said that particular attention must be paid to problems that directly affect Latin America and added that he is pleased to have confirmed the concurrence of the two governments' views on these problems.

He said that his government strictly respects the basic principles of international law. He stressed that it firmly abides by the rule of nonintervention in other states' domestic affairs, regardless of cause, and in terms of either armed intervention or any other means. He also said that he supports the inalienable right of each state to choose its own political regime.

[Begin recording] [Chavez Mena] The participation of and support from sectors that are foreign to the Salvadoran guerrilla movements has been both clear and evident. As a government that was legally chosen by elections, we have received technical, economic, and military assistance from the United States. However, the United States is not intervening in our country's domestic affairs. The military advisors who are present are helping us in terms of logistics and communications equipment; they are not helping us in military actions.

[Unidentified reporter] How long before peace is achieved by the Salvadoran Government?

[Chavez Mena] That is very difficult to tell.

[Unidentified reporter] Will it achieve it some day?

[Chavez Mena] We hope so. I believe that we will achieve peace, because that is what the people want.

[Unidentified reporter] The Mexican Government has announced that there are 150,000 Salvadoran refugees there. When will they be allowed to return to their country?

[Chavez Mena] Whenever they wish.

[Unidentified reporter] Why did they have to unexpectedly leave?

[Chavez Mena] There have been all kinds of problems. There are Salvadorans in various places, but the government has never expelled any of our citizens.

[Unidentified reporter] Is there a trend toward normalcy in the country?

[Chavez Mena] The government is exercising complete control throughout the country, and activities are being normally carried out.

[Unidentified reporter] The democratic process has been announced for next year, right?

[Chavez Mena] That's right. The Constituent Assembly will determine the time and procedures for the next elections.

Joint Statement Signed

PA311648 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Ecuador signed a joint declaration in which they assess the Central American issue, and in doing so, express concern over the arms buildup, foreign interference, violence, and the increased tension in the area.

They also stress the need to secure a peaceful settlement to the area's conflict on the basis of mutual respect, nonintervention in others' domestic affairs, the self-determination of peoples, and the consolidation of democracy.

Chavez Mena Departs for Lima

PA311916 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Quito, 31 Aug (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena left for Lima today, following an official 48-hour visit to Ecuador.

The Salvadoran foreign minister met with Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado to discuss the Central American situation and means of finding a peaceful solution to the region's crisis.

Ecuador and El Salvador reiterated their support for the Contadora Group's efforts to promote and strengthen peace in the area in accordance with the goals and solutions chosen by the Central American countries.

BRIEFS

CFP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE -- Miguel Angel Duarte Valverde has accepted the presidential nomination of the Concentration of Popular Forces, CFP. He has served as both minister of finance and minister of agriculture in past administrations. His running mate has not yet been designated. [Summary] [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Aug 83 PA]

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES COMMUNIST TACTICS

PY312104 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Aug 83 p 12

[Text] Speaking at the "General Bernardino Caballero" Colorado Party building, Labor and Justice Minister J. Eugenio Jacquet said last night that "there are persons who are manipulating the movement against Law No 209. We have even detected that among the alleged relatives of those who are detained there are persons who have no relationship whatsoever with those under arrest."

The labor minister noted that the movement against Law No 209 is based on communist doctrines and that the activities are directed from Russia. He said: "We have witnessed how the campaign is gaining momentum. This means that the bosses are pressuring their workers, and the workers are responding. But we respond to these attacks with serenity, with patriotic unity, and with confidence, relying on a leader like General Alfredo Stroessner."

Jacquet noted that one can list the steps that the alleged supporters of communism will follow in our country, since they copy what has been done in other countries. He warned that the campaign against Law No 209 will include women beating pots and pans on the streets, such as was done in Chile. The labor minister said that the relatives of those under arrest copied the procedure used by "the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo," who are paid to carry out campaigns about the missing in Argentina.

Regarding recent roundtable discussions, Jacquet noted that Colorado Party members do not attend these meetings because "we do not mingle with subversives," and because the presence of Colorado Party members would only grant more importance to these discussions.

Regarding exiles, the labor minister said that many Paraguayans went to other countries because they were persecuted by other governments or because they went in search of better economic opportunities. Some established themselves in these countries and do not want to come back, but now "some are saying that they were expelled from the country. But the truth is that they do not want to come back since nobody is stopping them from doing so. Many have come back and they are living very happily."

The other speaker at the conference was the Paraguayan ambassador to El Salvador, Alberto Llanes, who talked about communist subversion in Central America. The Paraguayan diplomat noted that international communism has chosen Central America as its center of operations, with the objective of directly aiming at the heart of the United States, and thus destroying a world power.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY010147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Lima, 31 Aug (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Charez arrived in Lima at noon today to explain to the Peruvian Government the Central American crisis and his country's desire for finding a political solution. Charez said that he is going to exchange opinions on the crisis with Peruvian Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb and President Fernando Belaunde. He added that El Salvador is an essential factor in Central America.

The Salvadoran minister said: We need to find a political solution, and this is why we are searching for the support of Latin America, because the future of the freedom of the Americas is at stake in that part of the hemisphere. He said that his visit to Lima will strengthen mutual relations, and that he is visiting the brother countries to inform them on his government's efforts to find a solution to the crisis.

The Salvadoran minister, who arrived in Lima from Quito, said that the Ecuadorean Government and people were very receptive. He expressed gratitude for their spirit of cooperation and warm hospitality. Tomorrow, the minister will meet with President Fernando Belaunde after meeting with the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He has a schedule meeting with Foreign Minister Schwalb this afternoon.

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS DESTABILIZATION EFFORTS

PY311645 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Peruvian Prime and Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana said yesterday that "the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) is trying to unleash public unrest, using the crisis which the country is facing as a pretext."

Schwalb said that "its leaders know very well that the government is not to be blamed for the crisis, therefore I urge the APRA to exercise its democratic spirit and to abandon these methods which political analysts describe as election-oriented, in order to help maintain the peace which the country needs." Prime Minister Schwalb made these remarks at the end of the cabinet meeting held at Government House yesterday to discuss the political situation of the country.

Speaking about the antiterrorist struggle, Schwalb stressed the remarkable progress attained in the central part of the country and voiced hopes that this scourge will be fully under control very soon. "A great deal has been done to set up new strategies aimed at reestablishing the principle of authority in the area of unrest," Schwalb said.

He also spoke about the plans to rebuild areas damaged by acts of God, and said that the program for the development of mountain, central and southern zones is being executed. He indicated that his plan includes the construction of very important roads.

Schwalb went on to say that service and facilities are being expanded in agriculture and education, but unfortunately these achievements do not receive as much publicity as they should. He added that the renegotiation of the foreign debt with socialist countries will take place in September, and indicated that the final details of this deal are being worked out.

The prime minister pointed out, however, that the amount of obligations pending with these nations is considerably less than that being renegotiated with the Paris Club, although it is always useful to reach some sort of agreement because it will help to alleviate the pressure on the balance of payments.

On behalf of the government, Prime Minister Schwalb voiced total support for Fortunato Quesada Larraguirre, minister of fisheries. He made this statement when Minister Quesada categorically said that "a minister of state submits his resignation to the president of the republic and not to the workers."

Schwalb told Minister Quesada that: "I am pleased to inform you that the government is very satisfied with your services and devotion to the important cause of defending the national heritage and feeding the people." Schwalb added that "the idea that Quesada might resign had never crossed the government's mind."

Fernando Lopez Aldana, in commenting on Army Commander Carlos Briceno's statements denouncing a plot to destabilize democracy, stated that it was a warning to those who at some time had belonged to the Army, so that they will remember their duty to the Army.

Last Thursday, during a military ceremony, Gen Briceno said that former members of the Army, pseudo journalists and subversive elements are jointly working to destabilize democracy. These statements were confirmed a few hours later by an official communique issued by the Army.

However, Schwalb stated that this does not place the stability of democracy at stake. He stated that "Gen Briceno has been quite clear, but has not wished to go into more detail and I do not feel capable of expanding on the subject any further." However, he added, the government and the Armed Forces want to maintain the principle of authority, especially in Ayacucho, Huancavelica and other zones where a broad socio-economic program is being carried out.

In statements to the media, after the meeting of the Council of Ministers, Schwalb disclosed that the state of emergency in Ayacucho zone had been extended for another 60 days in order to facilitate the Armed Forces and police tasks in the area.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS \$5 BILLION GUARANTEED

PY311457 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Lima, 30 Aug (AFP) -- Economy and Financial Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor told the Chamber of Deputies last night that at the end of last year Peru's foreign debt was \$11,644,000,000. He indicated that this is equivalent to 59 percent of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and that this amount is so high because the previous military government squandered funds, especially in the case of state-owned corporations.

Rodriguez Pastor asked that uncontrolled indebtedness by these enterprises must never be allowed to bring the nation to the brink of chaos again, and indicated that thanks to the renegotiation, Peru has guaranteed funds for \$5 billion. He explained that one-third of these funds will be used to spur development, and that the interest rates and deadlines arranged through the renegotiation of the debt will permit us to distribute the servicing of this debt without creating a burden for the administrations that will take over in 1985 and 1990.

The remaining two-thirds of this amount will alleviate the balance of payments this year because it will not now be necessary to pay out this much money. He concluded by saying that negotiations to refinance Peru's debt with socialist countries have been launched, and that he will soon depart for the Soviet Union, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, plus other countries.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONDEMNS ARMY COMMANDER

PY010206 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Yesterday the Peruvian Communist Party (PCP) stated that Army Commander General Carlos Briceno Zevallos had ignored the Constitution when he made political statements charging retired militarymen and members of the opposition with being allegedly involved in subversive activities. The PCP, in a forceful communique, also rejects Gen Briceno's statements and claims that the threat of a new generalized repression is disguised in Briceno's statements.

The PCP points out that according to Article No 278 of the Constitution, the Armed Forces is not a deliberative body on national policy and its members are not entitled to make any political statements. The communique adds that "by interfering in this field -- politics -- and making charges against former members of the Armed Forces, the media, and the Constitution, this sets a very dangerous precedent and takes a major step in implementing the repressive guidelines which this government is considering."

The communique also points out that the role of the Armed Forces is to defend national sovereignty and that "this presupposes defending borders, and also the national wealth and the people's heritage."

"However, the document adds, the wealth is being looted by imperialism, through the government's pro-IMF policy, and the people's heritage and conquests are increasingly threatened by a non-progressive and fascist tendency about which the executive branch and even the commander in chief of the Army boast."

The Peruvian Communist Party maintains that "within this context, Gen Briceno's statements are only a pretext to start a new repressive phase against the people... If a plot exists in Peru it can undoubtedly be attributed to those who intend to hand the public enterprises over to private capital and perpetuate the IMF's domain over the country's economy... If any sector is trying to shatter the Armed Forces' unity, it is the Popular Action that is determined to force on it a sell-out, antinational, fascist policy."

Regarding the anticommunist statements in Briceno's speech, the PCP asserts that "nobody has granted him, Briceno, and the Constitution expressly denies him, the authority to regard the so-called 'communist ideology' as harmful to the national interests and as anti-patriotic."

It also states that the PCP is a legally established party which has achieved a place in Peruvian society "through its patriotic struggle, and that it has the same rights to exist and defend its ideology as any other patriotic force of the country." The document ends by calling on all the political, union, and social organizations of Peru to publicly reject the Army commander's charges and to "close ranks for the defense of democratic freedoms and the peoples' rights, and to promote unifying events which will strengthen the opposition and our peoples' struggle to bend the antinational and antipopular tendency of the government's policy."

COSTA RICAMONGE, UNGO CITED ON MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY

PA310428 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The dialogue between the Salvadoran rebel groups and the United States began in Costa Rica today when Ambassador Richard Stone and representatives of the FMLN-FDR held a meeting. The two delegations issued a communique this afternoon, which Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge read.

Monge said that both delegations had a positive and constructive attitude. A few months ago efforts to achieve a meeting between the Salvadoran revolutionaries and the U.S. President's representative were unsuccessful, Monge said, adding that the path had since opened and this dialogue has now taken place. The president said that he was very pleased to have contributed to this first meeting between special envoy Richard Stone and the FMLN-FDR representatives. Some months ago the possibility of this meeting seemed remote, but Costa Rica has always been willing to contribute toward this dialogue. As Central Americans, we feel very happy that this first meeting has been achieved, President Monge said.

We have stated that Costa Rica fervently wants to contribute to peace and to ending the bloodbath affecting our peoples. We believe that dialogue and talks are the only way in which Costa Rica can contribute to a peaceful solution. Our country has always taken a pacifying, mediating, conciliatory, and humanitarian position in these conflicts and crises, the president added. He indicated that Costa Rica does not want to participate in any other way because we are a country that has not had an army since 1949 and we will formulate a statute of neutrality. This does not mean we are insensitive to the sorrow and tragedy of the sister countries of Central America and other areas of the world. However, it does not allow us to undertake any action that is not pacifying, mediating, conciliatory, and humanitarian.

I am sure, President Monge said, that the Salvadoran and the Central American peoples view this first meeting with hope. They hope that the bloodshed and war can end. We have been touched by the tragedy experienced by the sister peoples of Central America. We have not wanted to ignore that tragedy while we maintained peace. We could not ignore it, he said. I must reiterate, Monge said, that since I agreed to be a bridge and a means of communications between the Salvadoran and U.S. friends, I have found in both groups great willingness and a very expansive spirit.

FDR President Victor [as heard; should be Guillermo] Manuel Ungo described today's meeting with Special Ambassador Richard Stone as a first step that has broken the ice. For the first time since the war began, we have been able to talk with official representatives of the United States, which has a hegemonic goal in the Salvadoran conflict, Ungo said.

Ungo described the meeting as an important step that will contribute to the search for a negotiated political solution. It was stated that information on the subjects discussed in this first meeting will not be released. Ungo said that it was a frank conversation in which the (?positions) of both sides were made known.

The rebels reiterated their willingness to hold a dialogue to seek a solution. Since 1980 the FMLN-FDR has been politically willing to hold a dialogue with the U.S. and Salvadoran Governments, Ungo said.

Nevertheless, he said, they had been unable to satisfy that desire because the other parties had been unwilling. But now this process has begun, and we maintain our willingness.

Ungo said that the U.S. and Salvadoran Governments, rather than the FMLN-FDR, want to prolong the conflict. However, he believes the wind is blowing in favor of the guerrillas. Our advances and the Salvadoran Army's inability to defeat the FMLN are increasingly evident, Ungo added.

Ungo said that the elections scheduled for the beginning of next year are not a solution; on the contrary, they are a deceptive alternative to a political solution. We believe that [words indistinct] elections without negotiations, negotiations without elections. We think it is a process that should begin with a government of broad pluralistic representation. We express our desire to participate in such a government. Only a new, broad, pluralistic government that is representative of El Salvador's political forces and that has popular and social support can carry this political solution to fruition. It is within this framework that we hope this process of dialogue will develop, so that it can lead to a negotiated political solution in El Salvador, Ungo reiterated.

Our front believes the U.S. Administration holds the key to beginning a process for a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict, Ruben Zamora [FMLN-FDR representative] said. A political solution cannot begin until Washington accepts that path, because the Salvadoran military men cannot take that path while Washington opposes it.

Ruben Zamora also said: The political solution should be found among the Salvadorans, and that is why the first contact was made yesterday with the Peace Commission within the framework of a political solution at the Salvadoran level. We want to hear the Salvadoran Government's proposal, and we, too, have our proposals. Therefore, the talks with the U.S. mission and the Peace Commission were parallel initiatives.

The dialogue begun with U.S. special Ambassador Richard Stone is not a political negotiation, so the guerrillas will not lay down their weapons. Although the leaders of the rebel groups admitted that they will have to readjust their tactics -- something that will take several weeks -- they said that they will continue their military offensive. The rebel leaders said that a ceasefire is something that must be negotiated, so the war will continue in the country. They refused to speak about new guerrilla offensives, although guerrilla activity will remain the same.

The U.S. mission did not issue a communique about the results of this first meeting with the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The following is an excerpt of the remarks by FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo about the need for a new government with the participation of the guerrillas to achieve a solution of the Salvadoran conflict:

[Begin recording] We believe that there can be no political solution to the Salvadoran conflict without the fronts. We state that we are willing to participate in a broad government that [words indistinct]. Therefore, we believe that, without us, it would be impossible to have a government with sufficient capacity and support to achieve a political solution. [end recording]

U.S. OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS ON CBI IMPLEMENTATION

PA311717 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] A U.S. delegation led by Robert Ryan, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, is in Costa Rica holding talks with the government.

The Reagan administration official said that some four problems connected with the implementation of the Caribbean Basin Initiative are being analyzed with the executive branch and the private sector.

He pointed out that Costa Rica's effort to reactivate its economy is impressive and that, in view of its political situation, it will be among the first group of countries to benefit from the plan.

Carlos Araya Lizano, president of the Costa Rican Chamber of Industries, said that the Caribbean Basin Initiative has become a reality that is of great importance and significance for our country. He said that it represents a clear and relevant expression of a firm U.S. Government commitment to help and support countries that are confronting difficult and complex political and economic situations.

Araya Lizano added that the Caribbean Basin plan is of great importance because it is an excellent opportunity for Costa Ricans to contribute to the economic recovery process with dedication, vigor, and hard work, in order to strengthen our democracy and preserve our social peace.

He pointed out that the Caribbean Basin Initiative, with its economic aid and trade benefits, will necessarily be complemented with other appropriate and related programs, foreign and domestic, that will allow our country to develop and implement a feasible strategy for overcoming the crisis.

COORDINATING BOARD ACCUSATIONS AGAINST MONGE CITED

PA310401 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Costa Rican Democratic Rights Coordinating Board accused President Luis Alberto Monge's government of being an accomplice to the counterrevolutionary bands attacking Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory. The Democratic Rights Coordinating Board also accused the anti-Sandinist groups operating in the northern zone of Costa Rica of invading Nicaraguan territory and murdering Costa Ricans who sympathize with the Sandinist revolution.

The Democratic Rights Coordinating Board has not only criticized President Monge's indifference in this situation, but has accused him of being an accomplice to these actions.

In conclusion, the Democratic Rights Coordinating Board denounced the creation of a highly specialized police apparatus to repress those opposed to the government's political, economic, and social decisions.

BRIEFS

EEC LOANS, ASSISTANCE -- EEC representatives surveyed some of the Costa Rican agricultural areas to determine the nature and extent of assistance required. Later, they agreed on an \$18 million loan for Costa Rica as an initial step. Of this amount, \$7.4 million will be for the purchase of lands and location of farmers, while another \$4.8 million has been designated for the necessary infrastructure of the aid program. Still other amounts are for technical assistance, housing, etc. In addition, the EEC will provide consultation service. [Summary] [San Jose LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Aug 83 p 8 PA]

CANADA GRANTS CREDIT -- The Canadian Government has approved a credit to Costa Rica in the amount of 12 million Canadian dollars, at zero percent interest, a 10-year grace period, and 50 years to repay. The credit will be used to buy 8.5 million Canadian dollars worth of agricultural chemicals and 3.5 million Canadian dollars worth of railroad material and equipment from Canada. [Summary] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Aug 83 p 5 PA]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RESIGN -- Deputy Justice Minister Enrique Rojas Franco has resigned the Presidential Palace reported yesterday. The resignation was said to be connected with studies in the United States related to his profession. In addition, according to Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, Rodrigo Sanchez Rephuy, ambassador to Taiwan, will resign in October. Deputy Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters has announced he may resign next year. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Aug 83 p 6-A PA]

SECURITY MEASURES -- Upala -- A group of 25 armed rural guards was mobilized yesterday to this region to protect strategic points of the telephone system and other installations of the Costa Rican Electricity Institute, and to safeguard the lives of local citizens. The rural guard has decreed strict security measures, including a curfew which starts at 2400. Violators will be arrested, according to a local rural guard representative. Local citizens are concerned at the number of disappearances and anonymous bomb threats against local businesses and public buildings. Alleged aid by Upala's citizens to anti-Sandinist groups has provoked threats from so-called leftist groups. Last Monday a shopping center was damaged by arson. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Aug 83 p 10-A PA]

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA TO ESTABLISH CLOSER RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

PA010032 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1957 GMT 31 Aug 83

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 31 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana has announced his intention to establish closer relations with Israel, but he denied he is seeking military aid from that country.

In an interview with REUTER, Magana confirmed he is thinking of transferring his country's embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, a step that would certainly elicit sharp criticism from the majority of Third World countries. Israel, for its part, will reopen its embassy here.

Jerusalem is a city under dispute, and few countries recognize it as the capital of Israel, as the Israelis claim.

After stating that his war-torn country receives sufficient military assistance from the United States, Magana added: "I am interested in economic relations with Israel, not military relations."

The Israeli Embassy in El Salvador has been closed since late 1979 for security reasons in view of the growing intensity of the war between the leftwing guerrillas and the Salvadoran Army.

Magana said a date has not yet been set for moving the Salvadoran Embassy to Jerusalem or for reopening the Israeli Embassy here. "Perhaps we will have the (Israeli) Embassy open here before the end of the year," he added.

The president's plans to strengthen relations have encountered fierce opposition from Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, who recently told REUTER that El Salvador "will never" transfer its embassy to Jerusalem as long as he is in charge of the Foreign Ministry.

Asked to comment on the position of his foreign minister, Magana replied: "He has been visiting the United Nations, and he is probably concerned about the vote of the Arabs, but that does not worry me too much."

A ranking government official predicted that the transfer of the Salvadoran Embassy to Jerusalem will be announced formally after the UN General Assembly session convenes next month.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL MEMBERS TO LEAVE FOR U.S.

PA312202 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 Aug 83 pp 3, 63

[Excerpt] Central Electoral Council President Ricardo Alfredo Maida yesterday told national journalists that the organization would be completely prepared for general elections in 6 months.

He explained that the council is not in charge of establishing the date or type of elections to be held in El Salvador. "This is the exclusive purview of the Constituent Assembly. Our work is designed to establish an autonomous electoral registry for presidential, parliamentary, and municipal elections throughout the country."

Doctor Maida announced that the five electoral council members will leave for the United States today, in order to offer a series of reports to the U.S. people, to prove the members' unity. Likewise, they will present the truth about our political situation. "There," he said, "we will establish contacts with senators, congressmen, White House staff members, the news media, and Salvadoran Embassy officials."

QUINONEZ DISCUSSES TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS IN BOGOTA

PA312127 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Interview with Salvadoran Peace Commission President Francisco Quinonez by unidentified journalist at Comalapa Airport in San Salvador; no date given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] We are now at Comalapa Airport, where Salvadoran Peace Commission President Francisco Quinonez has just arrived after meeting with Salvadoran guerrilla representatives in Bogota, Colombia. Mr Quinonez, what was the result of this meeting with the guerrilla representatives?

[Quinonez] Just as we have spoken to the international news media, we now address the Salvadoran people directly to say that the meeting was strictly preliminary in order to establish a place, date, and hour to initiate the dialogue and discuss the Peace Commission's basic points. These points are primarily intended to incorporate the guerrilla groups into the country's democratic process.

In this regard, we met in Bogota on Monday morning; however, we have not reached a final agreement concerning the place where the Peace Commission will meet again with the guerrilla representatives. Nevertheless, I repeat, the talks were preliminary, and I would say we have embarked on the correct path.

[Reporter] What was the guerrilla representatives' attitude during this first meeting?

[Quinonez] A little tense. I found the guerrilla representatives somewhat tense. I do not know -- perhaps because there is lack of unity among the different guerrilla groups. However, I would say it is somewhat premature to make statements in this regard because, since this was the first meeting, they possibly felt certain limitations or anxieties stemming from the fact they are guerrilla groups and not the ones who represent the people.

[Reporter] Yesterday we received reports concerning a statement by guerrilla representative Oscar Bonilla. He told Radio Caracol there were conditions to establish negotiations or a dialogue. He also termed this a preliminary meeting. How much truth is there in Oscar Bonilla's statement concerning these conditions?

[Quinonez] No, there are no negotiations except what has been revealed by the Peace Commission. We do not have to comply with any conditions; likewise, we have not established any prior conditions. Of course, the only condition we have is our commitment to the Salvadoran people not to let them down or hinder the democratic process in the country with our actions. Obviously I cannot speak on behalf of the government, but in any case we can do nothing but respect the people's will, fully expressed on 28 March.

[Reporter] Have you established a date for the next meeting?

[Quinonez] I would prefer not to delve into the matter for the time being. I have gladly granted you this interview, even though I am suffering from the flu. I have to present my report to the commission members, especially one who was not present. Later I have to present another report to the Political Commission of the Apaneca Pact.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT ALTERNATE DEPUTY KIDNAPPED

PA311553 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] YSKL has learned that early this morning five men dressed in civilian clothes and armed with machineguns kidnapped (Jose A. Perla), alternate deputy for the Christian Democratic Party at the Constituent Assembly. According to initial reports, eyewitnesses have said that the men arrived at the deputy's home at about 0030. The deputy lives at No 12-2, 6th Avenue, North, 14 December neighborhood, Sonsonate. The men yelled at the deputy to come out, adding that if he did not, they would throw grenades at the house. The eyewitnesses reported that the deputy refused to come out and that some men then broke windows and entered the house. Others used the patio and the roof to get into the house. They forced the deputy out and put him in a grey pickup. Their current whereabouts are unknown. It was added that the deputy was taken in his underwear.

ARMY EXTENDS OPERATIONS IN SEARCH FOR REBEL CAMPS

PA311905 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Aug 83 pp 2, 9

[Text] Troops from the 1st Infantry Brigade, of the Atlacatl Battalion, are extending their operations, with Air Force and artillery support, in various sectors: the slopes of Guazapa Volcano, Aguilares, Tonacatepeque, Suchitoto, Guazapa, El Guayabal, and El Paisnal.

This information was released yesterday by military sources who participated in the operations. At least 2,500 troops are engaged in maneuvers to locate and destroy subversive camps.

For more than 15 days now, subversive groups have been harassing communities in the departments of San Salvador, Cuscatlan, and Chalatenango.

Last Saturday, an Army transport vehicle was ambushed on the highway between Suchitoto and San Martin. Eight members of the National Guard were killed, but the rebels suffered heavy casualties in this action.

The ambush, which took place on Saturday morning, prompted the immediate mobilization of several military units, which gave chase to the subversives.

All day yesterday, heavy fighting was reported at several points near Guazapa Hill, but no casualty figures are available as yet.

It was revealed yesterday that the extremists near Suchitoto and El Guayabal attacked a helicopter owned by a private organization that is not involved in the present conflict. Fortunately, the rebels missed their target, according to Army spokesmen.

We are also told yesterday that the Army will intensify its search for terrorist groups that continue to inflict damage in various parts of the departments of Cabanas, Cuscatlan, and Chalatenango, and in the northern part of San Salvador.

Greater vigilance will be established in areas where fighting is going on between the Army forces and heavily armed extremist groups.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON SECOND MEETING WITH STONE

PA311801 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador
1830 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] A new meeting between FDR-FMLN representatives and Richard Stone, the U.S. envoy for Central America, will take place in the next few days. This second meeting with Stone will establish future foundations for a dialogue that can bring a firm and lasting peace for the Salvadoran people.

At this time, [words indistinct] national sovereignty because of the intervention of Ronald Reagan's government in our domestic affairs.

Many Salvadoran labor, professional, and [word indistinct] organizations [words indistinct] in favor of a sincere dialogue for peace view the aggressive attitude of Ronald Reagan's government [passage indistinct] ever known in the Central American region, thus increasing its political blackmail in an effort to intimidate our courageous people.

Reagan has recently denied U.S. entry to Ruben Zamora, our representative, who was invited to participate in a march in Washington, scheduled for this weekend, in rejection of Reagan's policy [words indistinct] the Reagan government's political-military maneuvers against our homeland.

FMLN ON 'IMPERIALIST' RECOGNITION, VOW TO STRUGGLE

PA312136 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The FMLN has advanced so far that imperialism, which once vowed never to recognize our forces and our representative role, is now forced to recognize us as a force without whose participation there can be no solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

Having forced the imperialists to recognize us constitutes a political victory for the Salvadoran people. The way underway in El Salvador can be settled, but in order to do so, our people must first gain the objectives for which they rose up in arms. We shall continue to fight for the establishment of a new social order through the eradication of the death squads that daily torture and murder dozens of Salvadorans; the end of torture in the dungeons of the national police, the National Guard, and the clandestine jails; and the release of hundreds of political prisoners who fill the prisons of the dictatorship. Then, and only then, will the war end.

The war will actually be over only when the peasants obtain a true agrarian reform and no longer endure the abuses of the exploiters. We will not stop fighting until the people gain their right to good health, education, housing, and dignified work. When ignorance, hunger, and misery are finally defeated, then the war will end.

The FMLN will continue the armed actions as long as the U.S. advisers train an army to massacre the people, and as long as the warships menacingly navigate our coastal waters. As long as our sovereignty and independence are affronted by a foreign power, the forces of the FMLN will continue fighting until we defeat them.

The FMLN will spare no effort to find a solution to the conflict and save our people from further bloodshed; at the same time, however, we will not retreat a single step until the objectives required and demanded by the Salvadoran people are won.

Today we are stronger than ever. We are recognized as an indisputable force by the imperialists themselves, and we call on all honest and patriotic Salvadorans to close ranks around the people's project promoted by the FMLN. Our people will be the victors! Not a step back in the struggle for our people's gains!

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

Central Front Victories Claimed

PA311558 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] [Words indistinct] on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front have become a symbol of the invincibility of the FMLN's revolutionary army.

Certain clashes have taken place in this area with the Atlacatl Battalion and Cojutepeque troops, as a result of which the (?Army) has sustained close to 100 dead and wounded.

This operation by the dictatorship is just one of many that it has launched in this area. After each operation, the Army has proclaimed imaginary victories. And yet, after every operation, the puppet Army's troops return carrying their dead and wounded, exhausted and concerned because they were not able to defeat our combatants.

After every false victory announced by COPREFA [Press Committee of the Armed Forces], the Army has to swallow each life and return to yet another operation and the same old story.

This time, the dictatorship's troops were decimated at Popayan canton close to Tenancingo [words indistinct] had to leave Guazapa heights in a hurry when he was surrounded by our revolutionary forces.

With such results, how can Vides Casanova assert that he is winning the war? Our forces will continue to deal him blows throughout the nation's territory.

Ahead, companeros who fight in the Suchitoto area, Cinquera and Tenancingo!

Power Sabotaged in San Miguel

PA010326 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Local stations have reported that the eastern area of the country has been without electricity since 1645 yesterday. Today, 31 August, San Miguel woke up to find itself virtually paralyzed because of lack of electricity.

The sabotage that the FMLN promotes is seriously affecting the dictatorship's war economy because it makes things difficult for the regime to continue with its plan to increase and arm its Army, since it is forced to invest the extensive Yankee aid in repairing the damage caused by sabotage.

HAVANA REPORTS CLASHES NEAR HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS

PA312253 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Violent clashes between the Army and the guerrillas are taking place in the vicinity of the Cerron Grande and 5 de Noviembre dams, where the two most important hydroelectric power plants in El Salvador are located.

According to reports, Air Force planes have continuously bombed both zones. Military spokesmen, meanwhile, have admitted that the rebels caused the army several casualties in an ambush they carried out against two troop transport vehicles in Cuscatlan Department. The same sources said that a helicopter squadron carried out 10 missions to evacuate the wounded, but they did not give the total number of casualties.

Another report states that for the third consecutive day FMLN artillery attacked the El Roblar counterinsurgency military base located on the peak of the Guazapa volcano. Radio Farabundo Marti stated that army troops perpetrated a new peasant massacre on 27 August in the El Guayabo hamlet in Chalatenango Department. Among the victims of the repression was a woman in the advanced stages of pregnancy.

GUATEMALAHAVANA ON REBEL ARMED FORCES ACTIONS IN PETEN

PA010139 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The village of Retalteco, in Peten Department, has been occupied by Rebel Armed Forces [FAR] guerrillas, who explained to the villagers the objectives of the armed struggle.

In the past few days the FAR, a member of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, has carried out 12 sabotage missions and occupied several villages in Peten Department.

Meanwhile, the Peasants Unity Committee of Guatemala issued a communique charging that General Oscar Mejia Victores has increased repression, with the U.S. Government's full support. The Peasants Unity Committee accused the U.S. Government of trying to involve the Guatemalan Army in the military escalation that is taking place in Central America. It also accused the Rios Montt regime of killing some 15,000 rural workers, adding that Mejia Victores was an accomplice in the killings.

BRIEFS

NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR -- The Honduran Government has appointed Zoila Canales de Mendieta new ambassador to the Guatemalan Government. The new ambassador presented her credentials to Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade. Later, Mrs Mendieta will present her credentials to Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores. [Summary] [Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Aug 83 PA]

COMPTROLLER GENERAL APPOINTED -- Jose Daniel de la Pena has been appointed new comptroller general. He has said that he will study the requests made by 60 former comptrollers to be reinstated in their positions. [Summary] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Aug 83 PA]

HONDURASSUAZO CORDOVA ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO NATION

PA312013 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0140 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Address to the nation by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear fellow countrymen: I have received messages of appreciation and sympathy from all parts of our beloved Honduras. I have also received messages of understanding and support from various parts of the world, as eloquent testimony that Honduras receives international attention today, as we all know, for, despite occasional problems, our country is destined to play an important historic role in this part of the world. Within this context, the president of the Hondurans must comply with his constitutional mandate to guide democratic Honduras on the path of work and peace, amid a socially and politically convulsed Central America.

In the domestic arena, we have continued to work for Honduras' development, in line with our determination to implement a revolution in work and honesty, for the benefit of all.

On the international scene, I follow developments closely, so that we may make pertinent decisions in today's complex world as a responsible government that is aware of its obligations to the international community.

I exchange viewpoints on a weekly basis with the chief of the Armed Forces, as well as with members of the National Security Council, in order to strengthen our policy of peace, security, participative democracy, and cooperative development.

I am convinced that economic progress and social changes are only possible through a joint effort by all Hondurans, in an atmosphere of social peace and political stability, and that democracy, as a governmental system and lifestyle, is and should continue to be the guiding compass of our fatherland's destiny. Our democratic government, which is the result of our people's sacrifice and experiences, is our only guarantee of continued liberty, of prevailing justice, and of the realization of man as God's supreme creation, within the broad concept of absolute respect for human dignity.

However, if this social peace, this political stability, and this pluralistic democracy are to be a permanent, tangible, and constructive reality, we must strengthen our legal institutions, such as the political parties, which are the essence and transcendental representation of the republic's highest values.

Subjective prejudices and occasional differences that result from the activities of political parties should be neutralized immediately, given the fact that men are transitory, while institutions are permanent.

From this perspective, I have analyzed the recent elections held by the Liberal Party of Honduras, PLH, of which I am honored to be a member. This democratic exercise is healthy, as it permits both men and women under the red and white flag of popular deliverance to exercise their rights in a preliminary stage on the path toward realization of higher public objectives. Therefore, this freedom to express ideas and ideals should not be distorted but praised, as the banner of an organization of free men, in which the vast majority of the Honduran people have placed their highest hopes of collective goals.

I am sure -- and this is a certainty, based on my experience -- that once the momentarily high emotionalism returns to the level of objective understanding, all Liberals will continue to be fraternally united as ever, in order to vigorously wave the banner that lives in all our citizen's minds.

No one should doubt that the Liberal Party, in each phase of its electoral participation, has managed to surmount disagreements and come together as a rockhard nucleus of domestic unity, working for social change with justice and liberty.

I want to take advantage of this occasion to address the entire Honduran nation, as president of all Hondurans, to attest to my identification with their undying goal of unexcelled well-being for all, to the achievement of which we are dedicated without respite and with a continued spirit of struggle.

I also want to take advantage of this occasion to address my colleagues, the Liberals throughout the country, the cities, the towns, the departments, the municipalities, the villages, and the hamlets, to tell them that the tenets that regulate their conduct are the foundation of my ideals as a Honduran, a citizen, and a democrat.

Within a week I will travel to the United States for a scientific medical examination, as a follow-up to the medical treatment that my doctors have prescribed. At the conclusion of this phase, I will return on a full-time basis to my duties as president, which are none other than the duties required for me to respond to the just demands of the noble Honduran people.

I thank the Armed Forces as an institution, their chief, General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, and their commanders and officers, who have shown constant interest in my state of health and have firmly supported the constitutional administration over which I preside by the Honduran people's freely expressed will.

I ask all Hondurans to accept my message of solidarity, affection, and fondness.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN DOWNTOWN SAN PEDRO SULA REPORTED

PA311524 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Report by Alfonso Anariba Calix from San Pedro Sula -- live relay]

[Excerpt] A powerful bomb exploded in the Gases Industriales Company at 2200, as a result of which the entire city was shaken. The incident occurred in the neighborhood of Las Acacias, northern San Pedro Sula. The authorities have reported that great damage resulted, particularly in the second floor offices. Twisted iron bars, fallen walls, and other damage can be observed.

Rafael Pastor Zelaya, former president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and leader of the National Industrialists Association, generally works at Gases Industrialists at that time, but he was not there because he is abroad.

Lieutenant Palma of the Department of National Investigations said that no one has been arrested in connection with this attack and that investigations are underway.

ARMED FORCES REPORT NEW DESERTIONS BY SUBVERSIVES

PA010218 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Aug 83 p 5

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate in Tegucigalpa on 30 August]

[Text] The Armed Forces report to the Honduran people that members of the subversive group who in the past entered Honduran territory continue to desert. The men entered through Olancho Department. There are five new deserters: Teofilo Ochoa (alias Carlos Meza), Jose Eliseo Diaz (alias Santos Javier Lasso), Reinaldo Antonio Cruz Zuniga (alias Lenin Gabriel), Francisco Antonio Meza (alias Raul Guijarro), and Enoc Benigno Antunez (alias William Castro).

These desertions confirm what has already been published in the national and international press -- that Cuba and Nicaragua, in their role as bridges of international communism, have already launched an armed offensive against our country.

The manner in which these Hondurans were deceived when they were enlisted has made them reluctant to fight in this country against their brothers, thus avoiding harm to the Honduran people in this treacherous adventure.

The Honduran Armed Forces reiterate their appeal to the members of the subversive group to lay down their arms and turn themselves over to the military authorities before carrying out actions that might harm them in the future.

BRIEFS

TUNA TREATY SIGNED -- San Jose, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduras became the fifth country to sign the multilateral tuna treaty, already endorsed by Guatemala, Panama, the United States, and Costa Rica. The Honduran ambassador in San Jose, Roberto Arita Quinones [name and title as received], signed for his government. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0509 GMT 23 Aug 83 PA]

TRANSFER OF COMMAND -- San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 19 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Colonel Roman Tabora Bogran has transferred command of the Honduran Army's 3d Infantry Battalion, based in San Pedro Sula, to Colonel Cesar Augusto Maradiaga Andino, a former army inspector general. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 19 Aug 83 PA]

NICARAGUA

HAVANA REPORTS ATTACKS, TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

FL311248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government Tuesday reported an attack on its territory by Somozist mercenaries with the support of regular Honduran Army troops, the murder of two reservists, and the violation of its territorial waters by four U.S. warships.

The reports coincided with the Yankee Pentagon announcement that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger would visit Honduras next month. As is well known, Honduras has been turned into a launching pad for attacks against neighboring nations.

According to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, Somozists and Honduran soldiers yesterday morning attacked the border town of San Andres de Potrero Grande in the northwestern department of Chinandega. The attack, which included mortar and heavy machine gun fire, caused the death of two Nicaraguans and wounded three others. The day before yesterday the same number [as heard] of Nicaraguans were kidnapped in the same border department by Somozist mercenaries and a Honduran military plane violated Nicaragua's air space.

On 27 August, one frigate and three destroyers from the Yankee fleet violated Nicaraguan territorial waters off the coast of Chinandega on the Pacific Ocean.

Torres Cited on Violations

FL010056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has reported the violation of Nicaraguan territorial waters by four U.S. warships. The ships had been off the coast of Chinandega since 27 August, and on Monday [29 Aug] they approached to within 15 miles of Jiquilillo and Aposentillo.

The chief of the Political Directorate of the Sandinist People's Army, Commander Hugo Torres, warned that preparations for military aggression against Nicaragua have become more and more evident.

He said that the possibility of aggression has become stronger because of actions by the U.S. Government, the Honduran Army, and counterrevolutionary forces aimed at escalating aggression to create better conditions for an all-out attack.

New Tank Brigade Reported

PA312309 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Political Directorate of the Sandinist People's Army, has said that the U.S. Government, the Honduran Army, and the counterrevolutionary troops are readying themselves for a full-scale attack against Nicaragua.

While Nicaragua advocates peaceful solutions to the Central American crisis, the former Somozist guardsmen, under the protection of and revitalized by the U.S.-Honduran forces that are currently staging the Big Pine II military maneuvers, are intent on fulfilling the first stage of the plan of attacks on Nicaraguan territory, Torres stressed.

He added that as part of the steps taken by the Sandinist government to reinforce the nation's defenses, the Oscar Turcio Chavarria tank brigade will officially begin operations on Friday.

He said that an example of the attacks by the counterrevolutionaries is the attack carried out yesterday against the village of San Pedro de Potrero Grande, in the department of Chinandega, in which two Sandinist soldiers were killed and three others were wounded.

A communique from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry stated that in the attack the former Somozist guardsmen received the support of heavy machinegun fire, mortars, and artillery from the Honduran Army, which maintains a military post on Trementina Hill, across from San Pedro de Potrero Grande.

The ministry also protested the violation of Nicaraguan territorial waters by four U.S. warships, which yesterday came in as close as 15 miles from the coasts of Jiquilillo and Aposentillo.

CUBAN MINISTER VISITS LEON, CHINANDEGA, SOVIET DOCTORS

FL311401 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1330 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and public health minister, has held a fraternal meeting with Cuban internationalists who are serving in Chinandega Department on his third day of a tour through Nicaraguan regions where Cuban cooperation is being extended.

Carlos Zamora, minister delegate of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction in region number two, received the delegation at government headquarters and explained the social and political situation of the territory, which covers more than 10,000 square km and has 477,000 inhabitants. He also described the situation caused by the counter-revolutionary aggressions from Honduras.

Sergio del Valle toured region number two which is formed by Leon and Chinandega Departments. He was accompanied by Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido and other Sandinist government officials. Sergio del Valle spoke with the Cuban doctors and teachers who are serving in the area and greeted the Soviet doctors who are working in the Nicaraguan-Soviet Friendship Hospital.

On his tour of Nicaragua the Cuban public health minister also visited points of historic and cultural interest.

SURINAME SUPPORT OF PEACE PROPOSAL NOTED

PA312318 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The unanimous support of Suriname for the Sandinist people's revolution was expressed during a visit to that country by companeros Marcos Valle, Sandinist assembly member, and Freddy Figueroa, a member of the FSLN International Relations Directorate.

On his arrival last night at Sandino Airport, Valle said that they attended the National People's Congress in Suriname, which was attended by representatives of 18 countries from Africa and Latin America, as well as the USSR, the GDR, and other countries.

In Suriname, they met with Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse -- that brother country's revolutionary leader and Political Council president -- who reiterated Suriname's support for the Sandinist front's six-point proposal to negotiate the Central American conflict bilaterally and multilaterally.

The Nicaraguan delegation also met with Guyanese President Linden Forbes Burnham.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL, INTENT DISCUSSED

Cerda Remarks Cited

PA312302 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Interview with Captain Federico Cerda, chief of mobilization of the Sandinist People's Army, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Cerda] The State Council has prepared a number of amendments that do not violate our principles. They are actually an instrument to provide the people with a more easily understood document that will be more readily accepted. Obviously, to some extent, this law deviates from our entire concept of defense to date, because it tends increasingly to stabilize the Armed Forces.

[Unidentified reporter] What has the people's reaction during the meetings between commission [not further identified] and Army members and the mass organizations been?

[Cerde] We have delivered some 30 lectures to mass organizations and groups of people interested in learning about the spirit of the law. In general, we have encountered acceptance among the people of the law, which is very important to the revolution. Our duty now is to seek the ways to implement it most efficiently.

[Reporter] Captain Cerda, what can you tell our people about the efforts of certain minority sectors of the country to oppose the Patriotic Military Service Bill?

[Cerde] I believe, as a citizen and a revolutionary officer, that those sectors that oppose the revolution historically tend to oppose the projects that the revolution develops in an effort to bring efficient order to the country. Nevertheless, the revolution guarantees them seats in the State Council to allow an orderly presentation of their arguments within a forum in which they can influence the organization and content of the laws.

Bishops Criticize Bill

PA312226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1242 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference has issued a document on the Patriotic Military Service Bill, stating that "to force the citizens to join an 'army-political party' without agreeing with that political party's ideology is an attack on freedom of thought, opinion, and association."

The nine bishops who comprise the Episcopal Conference held a 2-day meeting in this capital, and said last night that "therefore, no one can be forced to take up weapons to defend a given ideology with which he does not agree, or to participate in compulsory military service on behalf of a political party."

According to the bishops, "it can easily be confirmed that strongly politicized armies have been created in all countries that have totalitarian governments as a means of both defending their own ideology and forcing the people to receive political indoctrination."

"If the 'armed power,' which should be kept separate from the state, becomes an 'armed power' at the service of a political party, even the possibility of having a democratic and pluralistic organization of the state and of the various social forces is automatically denied," the bishops stressed.

The bishops maintained that the "fundamental points" of the bill -- which contains 54 articles and was published by the newspapers in Managua on 10 August -- "are strongly politicized, while the bill itself has a partisan character, and follows the general lines of all totalitarian-type laws."

The prelates then referred to the government's definition of military service as the entire people's active participation in defense activities, thereby obligating all Nicaraguans to defend with weapons the sovereignty and independence of the homeland, as well as the Sandinist people's revolution.

"It is wrong to either mix, confuse, or identify the concepts of homeland, state, revolution, and Sandinism," the bishops asserted. "Each of these words," they added, "has a different specific meaning and very diverse legal-political values."

ARDE RECEIVES ARMS; SEPTEMBER OFFENSIVE PLANNED

PA312214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 31 Aug 83

[By special correspondent Jeannine Camps]

[Excerpts] The mountains of Nicaragua, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Heavy and light arms are arriving at the so-called Nicaraguan southern front, commanded by Eden Pastora, while the details of the "Black September" offensive are being completed. This offensive has been announced by the guerrilla leader in order to deal "a death blow to the Managua dictatorship."

Amid heavy rains that make transport difficult, mortars, medicine, and ammunition are arriving from abroad at the various base camps in the several military zones of the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

In the southern mountains of Nicaragua, the men of Pastora, who is better known as Commander Cero, take possession of the newly-arrived arms, while on the Atlantic front, commanded by Doctor Hugo Spadafora, fighting is going on against the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), which is supported by Cuban and Bulgarian officers, Commander "Daniel," who is in charge of one of the military forces that comprise the southern front, told ACAN.

The commander told the guerrillas that five Cubans who died recently in combat "were recognized by some of my men who had deserted the EPS."

Commander Cero, who wants to demonstrate "objectively" the presence of foreigners in the Sandinist army, has admitted that several Cuban prisoners have been executed, but said that "it was a mistake by the companeros."

Thousands of guerrillas will shortly participate in a large offensive, which has been described by Pastora as "a death blow to the treasonous collective's dictatorship."

According to the same guerrilla leader, after 4 months of fighting Pastora commands 3,500 armed men, most of them peasants, and he hopes to have 5,000 by next month.

Commander Cero complains: "I do not understand what is happening. My resources are running out and the world does not help fight the aggression."

Pastora continued: "Many democratic leaders and liberal forces dare not support us so as not to appear as counterrevolutionary forces. They have not understood that we are not fighting against the revolution, not even to save that revolution."

Pastora explains: "We are fighting from a democratic position that presupposes the recovery of the revolution's initial plan -- a democratic, popular, Sandinist revolution, with free elections, freedom of the press, and a mixed economy. This is true Sandinism."

In order to separate himself from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) that fights in northern Nicaragua with U.S. aid, Pastora sums up: "The FDN means counterrevolution, the past. The Managua government betrayed the revolution. We are the true revolution, the future."

VOICE OF SANDINO CLAIMS CUBAN DOCTORS 'MERCENARIES'

PA310353 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Two hundred additional Cuban mercenaries are about to arrive in Nicaragua. These men were sent by dictator Fidel Castro to his servants so that they can further intensify their repression and crimes against our people.

In one of his tirades, Moscow and Cuban puppet Daniel Ortega, alias "Dog Ortega," has glibly said that his master will soon send him a contingent of 200 additional mercenaries disguised as doctors. This is because of the imminent armed uprising of our people to uproot this new dictatorship, which today, as yesterday, represses and murders our people.

With great fanfare, "Dog Ortega" has announced the arrival of these 200 new invaders from Cuba, who will arrive in our homeland to increase the communist terror and repression which they need [words indistinct] in order to stay in power.

With the usual cynicism of the communists, these 200 terrorists will be disguised as doctors in an attempt to conceal the growing Cuban intervention in Nicaragua. The nine, under the guise of the good doctors, hope to confuse or deceive our people, making them believe that generous pappy Fidel is concerned about our people's health. What he is really doing, with the nine traitors' complicity, is turning Nicaragua into another military base of Russian imperialism.

The nine want to turn our homeland into another Soviet satellite. But we, the true Sandinists, will not permit this. We, the true nationalists, the patriots who fight within ARDE, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, will not permit this.

Out with the invaders! Long live Nicaragua! Long live ARDE!

BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO CUBA -- Ninety-nine secondary school students from Nicaragua's Regions 1 and 2 will leave tomorrow for Cuba to pursue vocational careers on the Isle of Youth. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 83 PA]

ARGENTINE CORN -- Twenty thousand tons of corn have arrived in Corinto aboard three ships from Argentina. The corn will be distributed by the National Enterprise for staple Foods. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Aug 83 p 6 PA]

FRG GREEN PARTY DEPUTIES -- A delegation of FRG Green Party deputies visiting Nicaragua were escorted by the minister of Managua reconstruction, Samuel Santos, on a tour of Managua Lake, and were briefed on the efforts being made by the Nicaraguan Government to rescue the lake from its present highly contaminated condition. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Aug 83 PA]

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY -- The Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCDEN] has issued invitations for a lecture on "Our Ideological Struggle in Defense of Communism" to be given by Secretary General Eli Altamirano. The communists' lecture will be held at the PCDEN office at 1800 tomorrow. [Summary] [Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 83 PA]

COMMENTARY SCORES EL SALVADOR ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PA010316 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 31 Aug 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Only a few weeks ago U.S. President Ronald Reagan certified before Congress that in El Salvador there is an appreciable improvement in respect for human rights. Reagan said that the Salvadoran authorities are taking specific steps to strengthen the democratic institutions and to restore peace and security in the country. A few days later Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, declared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that one can speak with certainty of an improvement in respect for human rights in El Salvador. He added that the latest certification by the government, in which the significant efforts of the Salvadoran regime to respect these individual prerogatives of man are mentioned, is justifiable and sensible.

Regarding this subject, the Salvadoran Christian Legal Aid Office has issued a revealing report. This institution stated that between January and June the Salvadoran Armed Forces and paramilitary groups murdered approximately 2,900 persons. According to the report, 175 of these victims were tortured and 32 were decapitated. The Christian Legal Aid Office also underscored that during that period there were 554 arbitrary arrests and 324 cases of missing persons for political reasons were reported. The report added that the increase of large-scale military operations and the activity of the paramilitary groups, totally supported by the Salvadoran authorities, have worsened the already critical human rights situation. The report continued that in only 5 months the Army has carried out 36 big military operations against the rural population. During these operations, the report stressed, airplanes and heavy artillery heavily bombed and shelled densely populated zones in a completely indiscriminate manner. An average of 50 peasants were killed during each of these repressive actions; that is, a total of 1,800 persons.

The Christian Legal Aid Office has charged that San Vicente, San Carlos [as heard], Cuscatlan, Usulután, Morazan, and Chalatenango were the departments most affected during the bombings. In conclusion, the institution stated that these operations were planned and directed by high-ranking army officers and the special Salvadoran counterinsurgency battalions. These battalions were trained and advised by U.S. Green Berets.

But there is still more. The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has revealed in Mexico City that 300,000 Salvadoran children have had to seek refuge in other countries because of the indiscriminate repression in the country. More than 200,000 of these children are under 3 years of age, and 70 percent of the Salvadoran refugees are not even 14 years old. The Human Rights Commission has stressed that these children live in miserable conditions. They are hungry, malnourished, and do not enjoy basic medical or sanitary conditions.

In the face of this dramatic situation experienced by the Salvadoran people, only Reagan and his collaborators can dare say that in El Salvador there is improvement in the area of human rights. It is obvious that the United States is only interested in having in El Salvador a government that will answer to its political interests in the region, and through it achieving the annihilation of the Salvadoran guerrilla forces and of the other Central American liberation movements.

With his deceitful certification of an improvement in respect for human rights in El Salvador, Reagan is trying to convince Congress to approve new supplies of weapons for the Salvadoran dictatorship. He is trying to fool the U.S. people, who have increasingly been repudiating Washington's intervention in that Central American country.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU301428 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 83 p 5

[Greetings message on Romanian Liberation Day from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban State Council and Government, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 30th anniversary of Romania's victory over fascism, we have the pleasure of extending heartfelt congratulations and cordial greetings to the Romanian people, the RCP, and the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Cuban people, the Cuban Communist Party, and the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba.

Expressing satisfaction at the upward course of Cuban-Romanian relations, we are firmly convinced that these ties will continue to deepen in the spirit of understanding, friendship, and cooperation in all fields, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and proletarian and socialist internationalism.

On this important event, we express satisfaction at the achievements attained by the Romanian people in building a socialist society. At the same time, we extend best wishes for new success in implementing the tasks set by the RCP for its people's well-being and happiness. I take this opportunity to wish you success in your highly responsible activity, as well as personal health and happiness.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba.

LIBYA ISSUES MESSAGE ON REVOLUTION'S ANNIVERSARY

FL311553 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1315 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Statement read by Muhammad 'Ali al-Ajili, Libyan ambassador to Cuba, on the 14th anniversary of the great revolution of 1 September 1969 -- live]

[Excerpts] Dear brothers and sisters: Every time that we have the opportunity to be on radio or television we feel that we are beside our brothers in the struggle and are a united people who initiated their path of armed struggle and thereby learned to protect their achievements, wealth, and revolution for 2 1/2 decades. Therefore, we are proud to work in this land of revolutionary Cuba.

Allow me to congratulate all of you, and our Arab people, and all the peace and freedom-loving peoples on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the victory of the great (?alpha-t) revolution of 1 September 1969. These congratulations are based on the fact that we feel the solidarity of all the peoples who are trying to protect our revolution by supporting the right of our people to full sovereignty of our land, ocean, and air, as well as our right to defend all our political, economic, and social achievements and accomplishments. They are also based on the path outlined by the historic leadership headed by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to solve all the problems that humanity has suffered throughout history for lack of an adequate solution to satisfy the aspirations of the popular masses to obtain their rights, power, wealth, and weapons.

The United States has recently been trying to provoke the Jamahirayah by threatening intervention in our country's territorial waters. Libya has vigorously condemned these threats and provocations in the UN Secretary Council. The majority of countries, liberation movements, and popular organizations have expressed their complete support of the Jamahiriyah, citing as the best example the official declaration published by the Cuban revolutionary government on 15 August 1983, expressing its solidarity and brotherhood with the Libyan people and appealing to the world society for an end to U.S. intervention.

MALMIERCA VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

For reportage on Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca's support for and comments on the Palestinian issue at the UN Conference on Support for the Palestinian People taking place in Geneva, see the International Affairs section of the 1 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDAAGRICULTURAL SECTOR TO RECEIVE CHINESE AID

FL312228 Bridgetown CANA in English 2110 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Aug 31, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda is to receive technical assistance from China for its agricultural sector, Agriculture Minister Robin Yearwood has announced. He said a visiting team of Chinese led by Ambassador Wang Tao had agreed to several requests for technical assistance in the agriculture sector.

Antigua and Barbuda wants help in the fields of food processing, aqua-culture, tree-crop farming, and reducing post-harvest losses.

Yearwood said he had the assurance of the Chinese ambassador that another Chinese team to visit Antigua and Barbuda will include experts in these fields. He could not say when the team will arrive.

GRENADASOVIET MISSION TO HELP WITH WATER SYSTEM

FL010106 Bridgetown CANA in English 2232 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Aug 31, CANA -- A four-man technical mission from the Soviet Union is expected to visit Grenada before the end of the year to assist the country with the development of its water distribution system, according to the manager of the state-controlled Central Water Commission (CWC), Leroy Neckles. The Soviet technical experts will be in Grenada to carry out a feasibility study on two rural water projects.

Neckles said the study has resulted from a technical agreement reached last year between the Soviet Union and Grenada following a state visit to Moscow by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The CWC manager said that as a result of this visit, it was agreed that the Soviet Union would also finance the projects.

The Soviets have also agreed to assist Grenada with the setting up of a satellite earth station, the development of a seaport on the east coast, and in the area of education.

Moscow has been showing an increasing interest in Grenada since Mr Bishop's leftwing New Jewel Movement (NJM) ousted the Eric Gairy regime in a March 1979 coup, the first of its kind in the English-speaking Caribbean.

BRIEFS

COMMISSION TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION -- St Georges, Grenada, Aug 31, CANA -- The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada has released the names of the two remaining members of a five-man commission it set up to draft a constitution for the island. They are Thaddeus McEwen, the first vice-president of the Grenada Teachers Union, and Merle Collins, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its secretary is Victor Husbands, the president of the Grenada Peace Council. Trinidadian Senior Counsel Allan Alexander is chairman of the commission, whose other members are Grenada's Attorney General Richard Hart and a legal advisor in the Grenada Foreign Ministry, Ashley Taylor. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1750 GMT 31 Aug 83 FL]

BRAZILCUBAN VICE MINISTER ATTENDS SUGAR CONFERENCE

PY312054 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 30 Aug (AFP) -- Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Trade German Amado Blanco Fernandez stated here today that Cuba feels that the general agreement on sugar can be reestablished by next month. This is the only way to stabilize the price of the product and to regularize supply and demand in the world market.

Amado Blanco is participating in a meeting in Rio de Janeiro of the Latin American and Caribbean group of sugar exporting countries [Grupo de Paises Latinoamericanos y del Caribe Exportadores de Azucar -- GPLACEA] which will try to present a common proposal for the region at the meeting of the International Sugar Organization to be held in Geneva beginning 12 September 1983. Blanco is in Brazil with a special authorization granted by the Foreign Ministry because the government has not allowed the entry of Cuban authorities since 1964, when it broke off diplomatic relations with the government of Fidel Castro.

The Cuban vice minister stated that the 19 Latin American producers and exporters of sugar must become aware of the need for a new agreement between importers and exporters, because the financial crisis which is affecting several developing nations is a consequence of the drop in prices of several basis products, such as sugar. Blanco revealed that Cuban sugar production dropped 1 million tons during the current harvest, decreasing to 6.2 million tons.

DOMINICAN REPUBLICHUBER MATOS ARRIVES TO DEFEND CID BROADCASTS

FL311937 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 83 pp 1, 13

[By Saul Pimentel]

[Excerpts] Two leaders of Independent and Democratic Cuba, (CID), headed by anti-Castro fighter Huber Matos, have asked the Dominican people to give the Cuban people the same support that they received when they were fighting against the Trujillo dictatorship.

Huber Matos and Ruben Martinez have just arrived in the country and held a news conference to discuss the decision of the General Directorate of Telecommunications to forbid Radio Clarin from broadcasting a CID-sponsored program on short wave. Martinez said that at the present time the CID believes that President Jorge Blanco may not be properly informed, as the Dominican press has reported, of the administrative decisions made by the General Directorate of Telecommunications.

ADORA Seeks Resumption

FL311907 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 83 pp 1, 13

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Excerpts] The Dominican Association of Broadcasters, [ADORA], yesterday asked President Salvador Jorge Blanco to revoke the decision to suspend the programs sponsored by Independent and Democratic Cuba (CID) that were being broadcast on short wave to the world by Radio Clarin.

In a document signed by its president, Eduardo Felix Garcia, ADORA said that it was "very confused and surprised" by the decision adopted by the General Directorate of Telecommunications to suspend the programs that had been broadcast for 11 months by Radio Clarin. The document was released at a press conference held at ADORA headquarters.

Virgilio Troncoso, vice president of Radio Clarin, said that the order signed by Miguel Peguero Calzada, director of Telecommunications, had been obeyed immediately. However, he explained that the suspension of the programs "clearly violated the freedom of expression and the dissemination of thought and that it was a clumsy violation of Article eight, Paragraph six of the country's Constitution.

FRENCH GUIANA

BRIEFS

MALARIA INCIDENCE INCREASE -- Fort-de-France, Martinique, Aug 28, CANA -- Malaria is gaining ground in French Guiana, according to official statistics made public there. Some 481 cases were registered during the first five months of 1983, against 297 between January and May 1982. Medical sources said doctors in Guiana were worried because the malaria virus has proved to be drug-resistant and because new species of mosquitoes were insecticide resistant. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2015 GMT 28 Aug 83 FL]

MEXICO

DE LA MADRID ON COLOMBIAN HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX

FL302150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City 30 August (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado has said that there is great potential in Latin America for integration and cooperation among the continent's countries and particularly between Mexico and Colombia.

In a message to Colombian President Belisario Betancur, De la Madrid congratulated the people and government of that country on the opening of the Chingaza Hydroelectric Complex.

This project, in which, as De la Madrid noted, a Mexican company participated, will guarantee the supply of potable water for the Colombian capital until the year 2030.

De la Madrid said that this project, along with Mexican sources, can provide electrical energy to Central America by interconnecting the systems of both countries.

He said: Projects like Chingaza demonstrate the great potential for Latin American integration and cooperation. I congratulate the great Colombian people for the realization of such a great project, and I particularly extend my congratulations for the cooperation between Colombia and Mexico. This demonstrates one more link in our fraternal friendship.

VENEZUELA

NEW ENERGY MINISTER, PETROVEN PRESIDENT NAMED

PA010132 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Dr Humberto Calderon Berti was sworn in today as the new president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation. Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon was appointed the new mines and energy minister.